

FREIBURG GETS REPUTATION AS 'HOSPITAL' CITY

One-Time Mecca of Tourists is Now Resting Place for Wounded Soldiers

Freiburg, Baden, May 25.—Few towns or cities in Germany have changed as materially and noticeably on account of the war as Freiburg, one-time Mecca of American tourists bent on visiting the beautiful Black Forest.

From a quiet, peaceful little city, well equipped with schools, it has become a City of Hospitals to which scores of the wounded are brought daily from the west front, especially from nearby Alsace. The Red Cross flag floats over scores of buildings that once were educational institutions, theaters and amusement resorts.

Children now go to the famous University of Freiburg for their lessons, because their own school buildings now are used to house the wounded German and French soldiers. Fully a dozen school buildings have been requisitioned for hospital work, all of them being administered by the German Red Cross in contradistinction to the regular hospitals of the city. In addition, every available manse in the city is being used for the same purpose. In the auditorium, the gallery and even on the stage of the famous old "Festhalle" soldiers now lie, or convalesce, stroll in the adjoining garden that formerly was filled, nightly, at least, with devotees of Bachus.

The Red Cross workers in Freiburg are proud, and justly, of what they have accomplished for the present quarters for wounded soldiers were set up and ready four days after the war began, before mobilization even was complete.

The Turkish-Italian war, one Red Cross worker explained, taught the German Red Cross that it must be ready for emergencies. Consequently there was on hand a vast number of gray-painted iron beds, bed linen, blankets, stretchers, and supplies of all kinds.

When the war started everyone in Freiburg turned to and helped. The scholars in the high schools in one day succeeded in getting their benches and seats out of the way and in storage. In another 24 hours they had cleaned the old buildings from cellar to garret and on the third day had arrived in the hospital apparatus.

It needed only one additional day to put everything in order and stand by for the first contingent of wounded.

For nine months the fighting has never been very remote from Freiburg, and it has consequently been a constant hospital center. Street cars run over into Alsace, gather up loads of wounded and bring them back. The official report of a great battle, although it speaks of victory for the German army, is almost invariably the precursor of a big batch of wounded soldiers, often German though sometimes French.

The chemical laboratories in the high schools or "Gymnasien" have been found readily adaptable for operating rooms. Most of them have water facilities which are invaluable, and most of them are light and airy.

The ordinary recitation rooms are used for the most part for the soldiers, and the smaller rooms, one-time offices of instructors, are available for officers. Almost the only serious changes that have been necessary have been the installation of bath rooms.

Freiburg follows the example of Leubach and other German cities in giving its soldiers a good opportunity to see the town from the sky, either from the front again or from home. Parties of sight-seeing soldiers, many of them crippled, are always to be seen about the streets of the beautiful little Black Forest city.

The first thing one sees in approaching Freiburg, and the last thing as one leaves, is the great Red Cross banner, flying over building after building, suggesting instantly the title of "City of Hospitals."

POLICE CONFISCATE MARRY PARTY'S CAKE

Berlin, May 25.—The regulations concerning the mixing of rye with potato flour and of wheat with rye flour apply as well to housewives as to bakers. Disregard of these regulations led to a disagreeable surprise for a christening party in Berlin. The mother had baked an elaborate cake to celebrate the occasion. Just as the guests were sitting down to the table, a police official appeared, demanded a slice of the cake, and, alleging that it was not lawfully made, confiscated it. A fine was later imposed.

OMSK SENDS SOLDIERS.

Omsk, Russia, May 25.—Since the beginning of the war, 5,193 officers and 269,944 men have passed through this city on their way to the camps in Siberia.

"GIRL" SCOUTS DRILLING.

Paris, May 25.—The "girl scout" of France are to be seen exercising in the country near Paris every Sunday now, going through all the experiences of camp life "boy scout."

Ten of the twenty-six deputies under indictment for murder as the result of the deaths of two men shot down in an attack on a crowd of striking fertilizer strikers at Roosevelt, N. J., were placed on trial at New Brunswick.

GERMAN UNIFORM CAUSES CENSOR TO CLOSE PLAY

Paris, May 25.—The "Kommandantur," the Belgian war comedy drama, based on the German occupation of Brussels, after a successful debut in London made a doubtful success in Paris and has now been condemned to an early withdrawal by the prefect of police. It is the appearance of German uniforms on the stage that constitutes the principal French objection to the piece. The critics find another in the attempt to mix comedy and drama. A revival of the piece is promised after the war.

"La Priere dans la Nuit," by Monsieur Noziere, is another war drama in which espionage is the basis of the plot and which like "Kommandantur," ends in violent and tragic justice to the enemies of Belgium and France.

"Colette Baudouche" taken from the novel of the same name by Maurice Barres, is not a play of the war but is timely as showing the conditions in Lorraine before the war and the conflict between the native inhabitants and the German immigrants.

All of these pieces have ardent critics for the reason that each of them treats dangerous subjects and lays bare the irritations to which France has been, or still is, subjected. The only successful theatrical productions since the opening are the traditional "Revue" in which the political is sacrificed to the simply patriotic and in which wit is given full play. Such a Revue entitled "1915" by Rip, now having almost as successful a run at the Palais Royal as had, previously, "Les Huns et Les Autres" at the Theatre Antoine.

Altogether the brief "war" season has not been a remarkable success financially, excepting patriotic benefit performances which alone fit the prevailing sentiment.

THE POWER OF COLD FACTS.

A remarkable instance of the power of the newspaper press has just been given in England. A complete readjustment of the cabinet governing that country has just been forced, and it is said to have been due to a dispatch from a correspondent of the London Times. This dispatch dwelt on the fact that the army was being supplied with too much shrapnel and too few high explosive shells.

The downfall of the English cabinet is thus truly explained. It is an instance of the power of careful and accurate statements of fact, both in newspaper work and in political campaigning. There are too many newspapermen in this country who take a dispatch from a correspondent and write brilliant and slashing articles, but they lack a foundation of solid information.

The political stump is full of off-hand statements who can get you up and standing in speech in a half hour. It exposes the absurdity and futility of opponents, and is clever, witty, and sets the galleries to cheering. But when the thoughtful citizen asks himself, "What more do I know about my government? To which he must answer, Nothing.

Probably one reason why political rallies are not well attended is that there is too much swaying and too little real information.

American newspapers are all the time presenting carefully prepared statements of fact, that are just as influential in a more limited field as a dispatch from the English cabinet. But the national temperament interposes obstacles in the way of the most accurate work. The public demands its news quick. It would rather take an unverified rumor today than to wait for the dispatch that is said to have broken the English cabinet. But the national temperament interposes obstacles in the way of the most accurate work. The public demands its news quick. It would rather take an unverified rumor today than to wait for the dispatch that is said to have broken the English cabinet.

Eugenia Daylis, an Italian of North Bergen, N. J., demonstrated that "one Italian can lick two Germans, any day," when two of his Teuton friends were taken to the hospital after starting a war argument with him.

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ARTISTS FORCED TO "WAR" PRICES FOR THEIR WORKS

The Hague, Netherlands, May 25.—The war has hit the artists and art dealers of Holland so severely that fine paintings are selling as low as \$20. In these days of enforced retrenchment, there is little spare money for the purchase of pictures and the usual inflow of tourists from the United States, England and Germany whose arrival every spring was the signal for the Dutch art dealers to put up their prices, has been checked by war. Several dealers in The Hague and Amsterdam have been forced to seek a livelihood in other lines. One of the leading dealers of The Hague has closed his shop, while another has gone into the publication of illustrated books, largely on subjects germane to the war, for which there is still a market.

To make matters worse, the Dutch government has withdrawn its annual fixed credit at the disposition of the state museums for the purchase of works of art. The poor artists, therefore, have not even the recourse to state aid in their need, which would be open in ordinary times. Dr. Hofstede de Groot, late director of the print room of the Royal Museum at Amsterdam, and an art expert well known in the United States, regrets this step taken by the Netherlands government.

"Never in my memory," he told the Associated Press, "has there been such extraordinary opportunities to secure valuable paintings at low prices as now. Individuals cannot afford to do so, perhaps; but the government can. An art book or a painting worth purchasing for one of the Royal Museums will probably be bought sooner or later, anyhow. The thing is that most of them can be bought for less money now than later."

The artists themselves have undertaken the relief of the more needy among their fraternity. A number of these organizations have exhibition and sales rooms attached to their club houses, and have arranged to have sales exhibitions of paintings of the members, offered at a fixed maximum price, generally far below what the exhibitors might normally expect to receive for their work. The Pulchri studio, for example, has had two such sales, the first with the maximum price set at twenty dollars, at which 134 pictures were sold. The second has just been held; the prices were fixed between twenty and forty dollars, at which figures 210 paintings were disposed of. The Queen of the Netherlands bought twelve, the Prince Consort eight and the Queen Mother also eight. All the purchases were Dutch. As the membership of the Pulchri studio consists of recognized, established artists, the Dutch found the occasion thus offered too good to let slip. The artists' associations also employ, also their available relief funds to purchase the pictures of artists hard pressed to dispose of their work. These will be held by the societies and sold at a later date, when the market is hoped that times will be better. Anything received over the price paid by the society is to go to the artist, when the sale is made. The fund employed for these purchases is constantly being increased by the sale of paintings by artists of means, who can afford to do and present their work to the societies to be sold, the proceeds going to the relief fund. Certain of the societies also hold lotteries with pictures for prizes, 10 percent of the proceeds going to the artist.

While the artists are thus united to care for their brother-artists, the dealers in pictures are without relief. One Hague dealer specializing in engravings and etchings told the Associated Press that he had not sold an etching for eight months. Prices are cut in half, but to no avail. There is less sympathy for dealers, however, as it is felt that theirs is purely a commercial risk which they must stand, together with the many other businesses injured by the war.

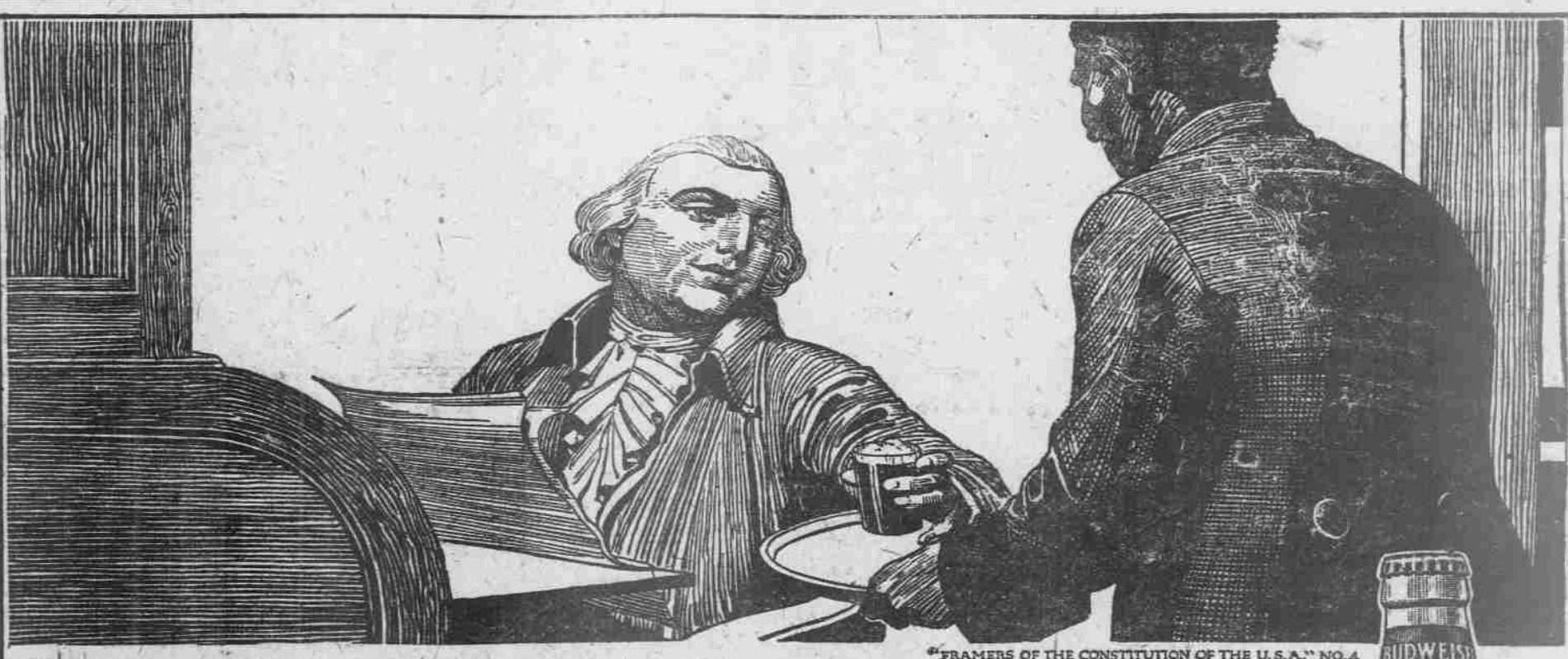
CHINA IS FIGHTING TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

Peking, May 25.—A Reuter's telegram from Kwaiyang states that "the Canton traders continue to carry on a traffic in women and girls, who are taken through the Tatungshan district to Canton."

Conditions of poverty are so intense that it is a custom throughout the country for parents to sell children, either boys or girls, when they are unable to support them. As a rule, the parents of a child can obtain a number of dollars, according to the child's age, but in famine districts, where poverty is increased, prices have run to below fifty cents per child. In the large cities, however, in which the traders from the interior bring the children for sale, the price may run up, for a strong and good-looking girl in her teens, to over fifty dollars.

Three freight vessels for the Clyde Steamship Co., are under construction at the Great Lakes Engineering Works at Detroit.

A special train bearing the honorarium commercial commissioners of the Chinese Republic, who are touring the country as the guests of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, arrived at Pittsburgh.



Gouveneur Morris — "Father of the Penny"

AMONG all the framers of the Constitution of the United States none were more adept at constructive statesmanship than the "father of the American decimal system" and originator of the copper cent. The finish, style and arrangement of the Constitution fairly belong to the brilliant and eloquent Morris. From his youth to the hour of his death he was a devoted and dauntless worker for American progress. His unrivaled ability as an orator was known throughout Europe, and his funeral orations on Washington, Clinton and Hamilton are treasured American classics. Gouveneur Morris was an indomitable supporter of the Louisiana Purchase. He it was who rescued Lafayette from prison walls and aided him from his private purse. Personally he was very handsome, his nature was impulsive, but his heart was warm and generous. He loved society, and his hospitality was famous. All his life he drank the creative brews of malt and hops, and who will dare say that it weakened his will power or detracted from his success, his fame, his glory and his might? It was upon the tenets of the Constitution of the U.S.A. that Anheuser-Busch 58 years ago founded their great institution. During these 58 years they have daily brewed from the finest barley and hops beers famous for being alive with natural force and nutriment. Their great brand BUDWEISER, because of its quality, purity, mildness and exquisite flavor, exceeds the sales of any other bottled beer by millions of bottles. BUDWEISER'S popularity grows daily, and 7500 people are daily employed to keep pace with the public demand.



Walter Stapleton
Local Distributor Bridgeport, Conn.

Budweiser Means Moderation

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER IN NEW ENGLAND.

The New England states generally show a higher death rate from cancer than any other group of states. This does not mean that New England people are more susceptible to this disease. Cancer is a disease of later adult life and it is well known that in parts of New England there are more old people proportionately to the population than in many other regions. Nevertheless, the death rate, as recently published by the U. S. Census Bureau, has stimulated much activity in these states in the educational campaign for the control of malignant disease.

What are the facts upon which this movement is based? According to the report of the Census Bureau, in 1913, there were 49,928 deaths from cancer in the registration area of the United States, corresponding to a death rate of 79.3 per 100,000 of the population.

All the New England states have individual cancer death rates much higher than this. Connecticut's rate, which was the lowest of any of the New England states, was 85.1. Vermont's rate was 111.7, while the rates of the other states were correspondingly high. Maine having a rate of 107.5, New Hampshire 104.4, Massachusetts 101.4 and Rhode Island 93.2. When these figures are compared with those of Kentucky, with a rate of 45, they seem indeed very high. They mean that 6,817 people died in 1913 in New England from cancer. But it does not necessarily follow that cancer is more common in New England than elsewhere. The Census Bureau attributes the high cancer death rates in certain districts to the relatively high age distribution of the population and the negligible amount of immigration. Translated into everyday terms this means that in New England the proportion of people over forty years of age, or at the cancer age, to those under forty and so less liable to cancer, is greater than in other places. Yet there is no doubt that the cancer death rate in New England as well as in other parts of the country is much higher than it ought to be. Without question a large percentage of cancer deaths can be prevented by early recognition of the symptoms and prompt recourse to competent surgical advice and treatment. Cancer is not a hopeless incurable affection, as so many people wrongly believe. Those who know the facts believe that if the public can be properly educated in regard to the early signs of the disease and will act on this knowledge the present mortality should be reduced at least half and perhaps two-thirds.

That New England is awake to this opportunity of saving lives is evident from the activity in several states. To

protest against taxation without representation the patriots of Massachusetts dumped overboard the famous cargo of tea. Vermont medical men have become so concerned over the high cancer death rate of their state that they are going to hold a "tea-party" of another sort and attempt to dump overboard the high death rate from malignant disease. While their action is not so dramatic as that of the patriot raiders they hope to prove that through its great ultimate benefit to the community it will be almost as patriotic. The New Hampshire State Board of Health has recently published sound advice in its Bulletin. In Maine an active committee of the State Medical Society is arranging public lectures and causing the publication of instructive articles in the newspapers. Massachusetts has a well-organized branch of the American Society for the Control of Cancer with headquarters in Boston. The Vermont State Medical Society has arranged a series of public meetings to spread the bad news of the high cancer death rate and the good news of the hope of controlling the disease by earlier recognition and prompt surgical treatment. Morning, afternoon and evening meetings will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 8th to 12th, at Rutland, Burlington, Montpelier and St. Johnsbury. The Vermont State Board of Health will send its secretary, Dr. Charles F. Dalton, to address each of these meetings and the Society for the Control of Cancer will be represented by Dr. Francis Carter Wood, Director of Cancer Research at Columbia University, New York city, and by Dr. J. M. Wainwright, chairman of the Cancer Committee of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

may eventually give to women rights to which they are entitled, but good health, which is the birthright of every American woman, must be hers before she can fully enjoy the privileges which woman's suffrage will bring. Women who suffer from those dreadful pains, backache, headaches, irritability, nervousness and depression, symptoms of organic trouble, should rely on Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, to restore them to a normal healthy condition as has thousands of other American women.—Adv.

Wireless communication between the United States and Germany has been severely handicapped, and is expected to continue so until about June 30, by static conditions prevalent in the north Atlantic at this season.

Kenneth Weeks, a young American from Cambridge, Mass., was commended in British army orders for distinguished conduct at the taking of La Targette and Neuville St. Vanst.

What After Safety?

Everybody from Dan to Beersheba is now thoroughly convinced that "safety first" is the proper thing. It may not always be possible to agree upon what safety shall be, but considered wholly in the abstract anybody caught putting anything ahead of safety in these enlightened days of peace and good will would have to dodge anathema the rest of his life.

Indeed, so amicably and universally settled is this problem of "safety first" that many are wondering if we shouldn't now stop talking about it and commence to consider what shall come after safety. Safety, although the first thing, is not the only thing. What shall we have for second? Any suggestion, however foolish, will be welcome.—Life.

Inner Life in Constantinople.

Constantinople has a deleterious effect upon Europeans. So at least declared a "great and highly gifted lady," mentioned by Grant Duff. She had the honor of being received by the sultan. "I hope you like Constantinople?" inquired the monarch. "Yes," said she, "but I find great difficulty in leading my inner life here." The sultan started, but, recovering himself, said suavely, "Ah, no one should drink water here without having it previously boiled."—London Chronicle.

This Player "Quick Study."

For remarkable memory it would be hard to outdo a strolling player of the eighteenth century, of whom Sir Wylliam Robertson Nicoll has written. For a wager he once undertook to memorize the whole of the next day's Daily Advertiser and accomplished his task by repeating every line in the journal, news, headings, advertisements and all in perfect order and without a slip.—London Tatler.

Gentlemen Didn't Answer.

"Will the gentlemen please move up forward a little?" called out the polite conductor of the trolley car. "I won't," growled Mr. Grouch, who hung to a strap near the door.

"Oh, I didn't ask you," said the conductor.—Buffalo News.

Talking.

Talking is like playing on the harp. There is as much in laying the hands on the strings to stop their vibrations as in twanging them to bring out their music.—Holmes.

As the Twig Is Bent.

Knicker: What became of the boy who was kept in at school? Bocker: Grew up to be the man who was detained at the office.—New York Sun.

Man is only miserable so far as he thinks himself so.—Sanazaro.

A Troublesome Cargo.

"An elephant's shoulder is never still" is a Hindu saying with reference to the restlessness of the animal. An Englishman tells how the elephant's passion for moving about once came near wrecking a ship.

A number of elephants were taken on board a vessel at Calcutta, and the steamer went down the Hudd river. At night it anchored off Sango point. The sea was as still as oil, but the ship rolled so much that she was in danger of going over. The elephants had found that by swaying to and fro all together they could produce a pleasant rocking motion. As the ship had no other cargo and rode light the captain was much frightened. The mahouts, or keepers, were hurried down into the hold, and each one, seated on his own beast, made him "break step," but they had to stay there for a long time.

Why Milk Sours.

We are told by those who study the ways and ravages of the mischievous microbe that he is very fond of sugar and that he delights to gratify this liking by turning the supply in milk into an acid which sours the milk. These microbes are constantly in the air, alive though invisible, and ready to drop into the milk when they can. If it were possible to keep the milk from the air after the cow is milked it would not turn sour. Warm milk is particularly inviting to the microbe and favorable to his operations. He does not get along well under chilling conditions, and that is why the sweetness of milk can be preserved if it is kept cold. Boiling fresh milk changes the sugar in such a way that the microbe cannot feed upon it.—Baltimore American.

Precious Manuscripts.

Considered one of the finest manuscripts in this country, the "Evangelistarium" or "Lectioes ex Evangelis," illuminated and of French-Carolingian origin, may be seen in the New York Public Library. The manuscript is of vellum and consists of 200 leaves. Its date is set in the neighborhood of 870 A. D. The late twelfth and thirteenth centuries are also represented, and among the works from the fourteenth century is the oldest extant complete manuscript of the Wycliffite version of the New Testament in English.—Argonaut.

There's a Reason For Everything.

"Wouldn't you try to get a divorce from a woman who abused you and neglected your home and thought more of her club than she did of you?" thundered the big man.

"I don't think I would," replied Henry Peck. "I am afraid Henrietta would not let me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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